GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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Photograph by A. Frankl

ALBANIANS CROSS THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW RELATION WITH THEIR OLD ROMAN MASTERS

Albania, which Italy apparently is making a protectorate, has twice been dominated by Italians—the Roman Empire and the Venetian city state. But in Scutari, even the costume of the people shows the Oriental influence of Istanbul, twice as far away as Rome. For men, either the fez or the fedora is acceptable, but for women the prevailing mode is Turkish—ballooning, ankle-length trousers, embroidered pointed slippers, rich gold embroidery on the roomy jacket, and some sort of veil. Until two years ago when veiling was outlawed, even Christian women covered their faces in imitation of their Moslem neighbors, who were in the majority (Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Iraq, Cradle of Civilizations, Has Four-Year-Old King

THE death of King Ghazi the First, of Iraq, on April 4, resulting from an automobile crash, placed his small son on the throne under the guidance of a regent. Little King Feisal the Second, four years old, now is sovereign over the newest government in one of the oldest lands of history, for Iraq is the traditional homeland of Adam and Eve.

The rich Mesopotamian region which was set up after the World War as Iraq, was one of the first lands to see the dawn of civilization. Scholars of ancient history designate an Iraqi region as the Garden of Eden, show where the Tower of Babel rose and crumbled with the fall of Babylon, identify the ruined city from which Father Abraham set forth for the land of Canaan. Biblical and Persian times were followed by the Arabian Nights, when Sindbad the Sailor sailed from Basra and later retired to a life of ease in his palace in Baghdad.

Oil Piped Across Desert to Mediterranean Ports

The strip of Asia so familiar under its old names has been making a new name for itself as an increasingly important producer of oil to meet the machine age's rising petroleum thirst. Since 1933, Iraq's output of petroleum has quadrupled. Two pipe lines have been built to carry oil over six hundred miles from Kirkuk, in northeastern Iraq, to the ports of Tripoli and Haifa on the Mediterranean. Much of the oil production is under the control of Anglo-Iranian interests.

Ruled now by kings who trace their ancestry to Mohammed, Iraq is an Arabic-speaking Mohammedan country liberated by the World War from Turkey. In size (116,600 square miles) it ranks between New Mexico and Arizona, but it has seven or eight times the population of either.

Boundaries are vague where Iraq merges into neighboring western states along a desert borderline, and where it touches the highland country of Iran on the east and Turkey to the North. The country's richest part is a central strip between and bordering the historic Tigris and Euphrates, which Greeks named Mesopotamia ("Between Rivers region").

Iraq has discovered in recent years such accessories of the machine age as airplanes, radios and electric clocks; movies, air-conditioning and motor transport.

United States Shares in Modernizing Iraq

At Baghdad (ancient capital of Iraq) converge three air routes whose modern "Magic Carpet" brings passengers and mail from the West.

Where old caravan trails led, American-made busses with air-cooled motors now chug. In the Garden of Eden is heard the whistle of passing railway trains. Though Germany's dream of "Berlin-to-Baghdad" railway was never realized, transportation by rail and bus takes travelers from western Europe across Iraq to the nation's Number One port of Basra, near the Persian Gulf. Modern irrigation projects are bringing life-giving moisture to land made desert by Mongol destruction of early irrigation works.

The Western world, including the United States, has contributed much to the present-day aspect of Iraq. Texas and Oklahoma oil workers helped lay the famous petroleum pipe lines (illustration, next page). Used in Iraq schools are thousands of American textbooks translated into Arabic and published in the United States.

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Photograph by Nils Thomasson

THE LAPP MAY LATER EAT, DRINK, WEAR, RIDE, OR BARTER THE REINDEER HE LEADS THROUGH SNOWY PASTURES

A family with 100 to 300 head of reindeer, to supply meat, milk, and hides, can be self-sustaining except for infrequent purchases of such staples as coffee and sugar. One estimate gives Lapland 200,000 deer. Wandering wherever the herd can find patches of the pale lichen called "reindeer moss," the Lapps generally speak Finnish as their common tongue, even with strangers of their own race, because each settlement has a different dialect of Lapp. Most Lapps in Finland make their headquarters in houses, instead of the reindeer-hide tents still used by Swedish and Norwegian Lapps. In the southern part of their territory, they frequently loose the herd in May, to graze untended during the weeks of Midnight Sun; in the fall a round-up herds the deer for winter protection (Bulletin No. 5).

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Albania Only Forty-Seven Miles from Italy

FROM celebrating the birth of a Crown Prince whose grandmother was a Virginian, Albania was rudely awakened from dreams of a long dynasty of native rulers to find itself apparently a protectorate of Italy. Italian troops on Good Friday landed with the purpose of extending Fascist authority over Albanian soil.

As part of the Roman Empire's colony of Illyria, Albania learned early the significance of being the country closest to the heel of Italy's boot. At the mouth of the Adriatic Sea, the two lands are separated by only 47 miles of water, the Strait of Otranto.

To Tirana, Albania's capital town, from Brindisi, southern Italian port at which troops were concentrated just before the invasion, is a distance of 105 miles —less than that from New York to Albany.

Italy Has Held Island Commanding Albania's Best Bay

Since 1914, however, Italian forces have literally camped on Albania's doorstep. The two-mile island of Saseno just outside the extensive sheltered Bay of Valona was taken over by Italians from its shepherd inhabitants in October, 1914. It has been fortified, equipped with radio station and breakwaters, and connected with Brindisi by steamboat service.

The Italian-guarded Bay of Valona, although the port has only 9,000 people, is important for more than its nine-mile length of protected waters. It could seal up the mouth of the Adriatic Sea—stop the shipping from eastern Italian ports, especially Trieste, and the commerce as well from the long Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia. On the Italian shore of this Adriatic bottleneck, there is no such harbor suitable for naval operations.

The 10,629-square-mile patch of rugged Balkan country, which emerged from Turkish rule in 1912 as Albania, first came under Italian influence as part of Illyria in the ancient Roman Empire. It served as a short-cut to the east for Roman legions, who sailed from Brindisi to Durazzo, a central Albanian port, and trudged inland to reach Greece over the *Via Egnatia,* a Roman road still used in the 20th century. The compelling bond between Albania and Rome during the past decade, however, has been the 1927 Treaty of Tirana, guaranteeing mutual defense. An Italian Company for the Economic Development of Albania has been supervising the expenditure of a series of loans from Italy; much of the money has gone into roads, bridges, electric plants, and harbor works, all potential aids to an invader.

Survival of Mountain Vendetta and Loyalty to Scanderbeg

Albanians call themselves Sons of the Eagle, and their country Shküperia. The English title may come from Greek wonder at the "Snowy Land," where mountain snow clings until August and border patrols can sleep while snow blocks passes. Outsiders have called Albanians "the most courageous race." To subdue them required the best efforts of Alexander the Great. The bold Illyrian pirates of Queen Teuta provoked early Rome to send its legions across the Adriatic.

In fact, under the leadership of the national hero Scanderbeg, Albania defied the whole Turkish Empire for twenty-four years (1443-1467). Black braid on Albanian costumes today is said to be a sign of mourning for Scanderbeg.

The "Snowy Land" of the 20th century reversed the usual historical procedure by changing its government from a republic to a monarchy. The turn-about occurred in 1928, when the president for the preceding three years became King Zog I.

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Yet side by side with today's innovations the past still lingers in Iraq, cradle of civilizations. Oil tankers tie up at Basra along with Arab sailboats designed before the day of Sindbad the Sailor. Mosques and minarets share the skyline with new buildings; sightseeing crowds in smart European dress rub elbows with bronze-colored natives in flowing burnoose. Road repairmen, with their asphalt and steam roller, have to step aside to let a camel caravan pass.

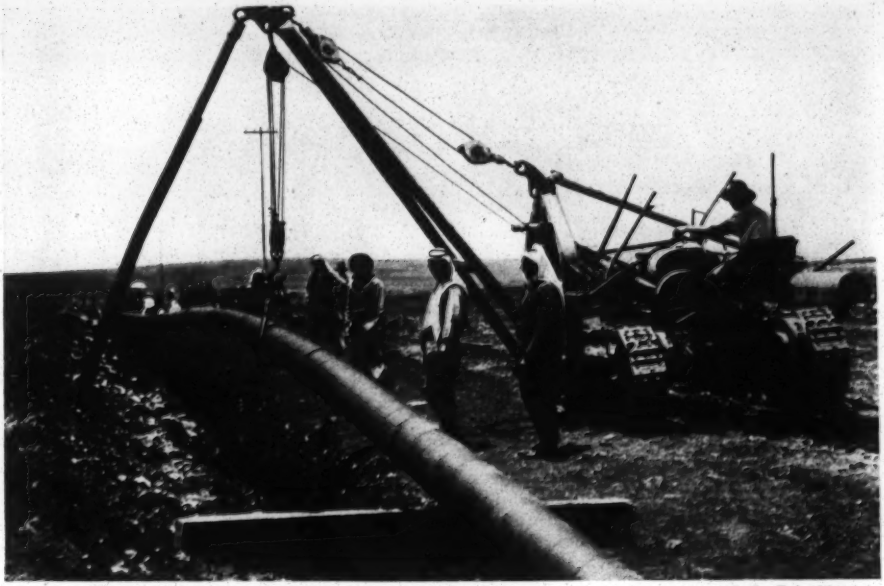
In the last six thousand years Iraq has seen the Babylonian, Assyrian, Chaldean, Persian, Greek, Roman, and Saracen civilizations come and go. Dominated before the World War by Turkey, she was later placed under mandate to Great Britain. In 1932 Iraq joined the League of Nations, dropped the mandated status, and became an independent nation.

Note: Photographs and additional descriptions of Iraq, its present day progress and almost legendary past are contained in "Change Comes to Bible Lands," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1938; "New Light in Ancient Ur," January, 1930; "Archeology, the Mirror of the Ages," August, 1928; "From England to India by Automobile," August, 1925; "A Visit to Three Arab Kingdoms," May, 1923; "Modern Scenes in the Cradle of Civilization," April, 1922; "Under the Heel of the Turk," July, 1918; and "The Cradle of Civilization," also "Pushing Back History's Horizon," February, 1916.

A "Bible Lands and the Cradle of Western Civilization" wall map, supplemented the December, 1938, issue of *The Geographic*. Separate copies may be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50c (paper) and 75c (linen). Locations of Biblical events and *Arabian Nights* scenes are shown on the map.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Hospitable Rutbah Wells in an Inhospitable Desert," week of March 15, 1937; and "Iraq Pipe Line Follows Age-Old Caravan Trails," week of January 14, 1935.

Bulletin No. 1, April 24, 1939.



© G. Eric Matson

"GANGWAY FOR OIL!" SAY MACHINES TO THE BIBLE'S DESERT PLACES

Like Abraham, this pipe line goes from Iraq to the Land of Canaan. It dips under the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers, which water the traditional Garden of Eden, and pushes through deserts of blowing sand and lava blocks. Pipe was hauled into place by heavy trucks, many of them of American make, over faint desert tracks. The line crosses differences in sea level totaling 3,550 feet. Oil is now the leading export from Iraq, although it is by no means an export *of* Iraq; four foreign interests control the wells, the pipe lines, and the shipping, paying Iraq a royalty of four shillings a ton. The country's output in 1937 ranked eighth in the world.

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The Emerald: A Green Light for "Go Rich"

ACRES of emeralds in the United States? No, but a fraction of a square inch of emerald creates a stir in this country, where the gem is now known as a natural resource. From a mine near Rye Patch, Nevada, came a rock slab in which certain patches of green have been identified as emeralds. The only other United States spot where emeralds are known to have been found is Stonypoint, North Carolina.

True emeralds so rarely reward the modern miner's quest that many of today's gems are being reset from yesterday's jewelry. An emerald is only a beryl, green enough to deserve the glamor-laden name, which digs its roots down into the dead language of Sanskrit; but a flawless emerald-colored beryl is so hard to find that its value exceeds the diamond's. The ancients obtained many of them from Egypt. Now gem-fanciers furnish their jewel boxes from the slim output of Colombia's Muzo mines, Russia's Ural Mountains, South Africa's Transvaal, Germany's Salzburg Alps, Norway's Eidsvold, and distant Australia's New South Wales. The precious green glitter has been found also in some gravels of Brazil, but most emeralds on the international jewel market during three of the past four centuries have come from Colombia.

Giant Gem of Hen's Egg Size from Colombia's Muzo Mines

In fact, Colombia's fabulously rich Muzo mines produced such precious stones that the Government couldn't afford to run them. Robbers persisted in looting the government-owned emerald deposits, and finally, the mines, early this year, were announced to be for rent to the highest bidder. Retiring from business, Colombia was rumored to have on hand a whole Aladdin's Cave supply of emeralds, possibly 24,000 carats in an uncut state.

The Muzo mines have meant emeralds ever since the Spanish conquest of South America. In 1538, diamond-seeking Spaniards stumbled upon these emerald deposits. If the green stones did not crumble under the hammer test, they were shipped to Spain as true gems. They soon cast a green light over the entire jewel market, and came to be more sought after than rubies or the esteemed topaz from Ethiopia.

Spanish kings wore a crown decorated with an emerald from Muzo. Turkish nobles heightened their dignity with crescents fashioned from Muzo's precious stones. The largest known emerald, weighing nearly nine ounces, more than a half-pound, and bigger than a hen's egg, came from Muzo—the workaday mines about 60 crow-flight miles north of Bogotá that changed the jewel fashions of the world.

"Emeralds for Sale": 3000 B.C.

A true emerald is green as a fresh meadow in spring—a deep, velvety, mossy green. When first ripped from the mine, emerald is comparatively soft because of a liberal admixture of water, like some marble. Exposure to the air, however, gives it a hardness slightly greater than that of quartz. During the hardening process, a crystal-clear emerald may become streaked, may crack, or even fall to pieces. The high value of the green jewel is due to the rare occurrence of unflawed specimens. One of the softest of the gems, it lacks the flashing fire of the hard-as-steel diamond, but outshines it on a price list. Less valuable emeralds are

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Tirana, now taking its turn as capital, is a little city of some 30,000 people, and the country's largest. All the "Sons of the Eagle" together number somewhat above a million; Italy's population is 44 times as great.

Tucked away beside Albania's mountain backbone are valley pockets which may be possibly the least known in Europe. Many of them have made their first appearance on any map during the present decade. Especially inaccessible are some of the Prokletia ("Accursed") Mountains in the north, where bridle paths in some places are no more than eighteen inches wide. One reason for their obscurity is the survival in many mountain fastnesses of vendetta feuds, a basis for the tradition that only one highlander in four dies a natural death.

Albania's resources are reputed to be considerable, although they are incompletely explored and exploited. Copper, salt, and bitumen are mined, the latter in quantities sufficient to be important as an export. Most of the country's products which reach the outside world are foodstuffs: cheese, eggs, fish, and cattle. Mountain shepherds swell the export trade with valuable items such as hides and wool.

Small settlements on shallow but sheltered harbors serve as the nation's ports: in the south, Saranda (Santi Quaranta); 50 miles north, Valona (illustration, below); and 50 miles still farther north, historic old Durazzo, the port for Tirana. The river port of San Giovanni di Medua inherited its Italian name from Venetian rulers. Scutari, second largest town (illustration, cover), on the northernmost of three lakes which Albania shares with Yugoslavia, has an airport.

Note: An excellent survey of Albania was presented to *National Geographic Magazine* readers in the article "Europe's Newest Kingdom," in the February, 1931, issue. See also "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Albania at the Age of Twenty-Five," week of December 20, 1937.

Bulletin No. 2, April 24, 1939.

Photograph by Alice Schalek

VALONA GAVE TO ALBANIA INDEPENDENCE AND TO THE WORLD A GREEK WORD

The small port on the strategic bottleneck of the Adriatic first proclaimed Albania's independence on November 28, 1912. Its name corresponds to the Greek word for "acorn"; dried acorns of the valonia oak of the surrounding hills are a source of the tannin used in the tanning process. Hides are among the town's exports, along with olives, grain, live stock, and butter. The sheltered bay is shallow; cargoes move between shore and freighters in lighters (right background). Turned-up slipper toes and fezzes are signs of Moslem influence.

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Liechtenstein Is Reminder of Four Other Midget States

WHILE larger nations quake and fall, little Liechtenstein has taken a firm stand against economic union with Germany. Pro-Nazi agitators were arrested last month, and thereafter approximately 95 per cent of the country's 2,600 voters signed a declaration of loyalty to Liechtenstein's ruling Prince and of satisfaction with the present economic ties with Switzerland.

The tiny principality of Liechtenstein is the fourth smallest independent state in the world. It seceded from the giant Holy Roman Empire in 1806, and has held out for independence ever since, although its total area—65 square miles—is less than that of the District of Columbia. Austria was formerly the big brother of this baby nation, but since the World War Liechtenstein has been using Swiss currency, Swiss customs union privileges, and Swiss facilities for postal, telegraph, and telephone service.

Situated on the old Swiss-Austrian border, this principality has a reigning family that dates back to the 12th century. The people number a few more than ten thousand. They are engaged largely in agriculture, with some cotton, pottery, and leather goods industries.

Smallest Midget State Is Youngest in Statehood

Of the three map spots smaller than Liechtenstein, the newest and smallest of all is Vatican City, a walled area of less than 109 acres entirely surrounded by the "foreign" city of Rome. It came into being with the signing of the Lateran Treaty with Italy in 1929, to compensate the Popes for loss of 16,000 square miles of territory stretching across Italy from sea to sea, of which the pontiffs were deprived by the unification of Italy in 1870.

The former Papal domain had a population of more than three million persons. Today the population of Vatican City is slightly in excess of one thousand; yet so important is it as the seat of the Pope that 37 countries, including some of the greatest world powers, send diplomatic representatives there and in turn receive Papal envoys in their capitals.

Under the Pope, Vatican City has a governor, a secretary-general, a central council, three courts, an "army" of 110 Swiss Guards, and a police force numbering one hundred. It has its coinage and postage stamps, with its own post office, welfare center, railway station, and telegraph office. More important, because of its unique world status, Vatican City has its own radio station—installed by Marconi himself.

Mountain-Top Statelet Is San Marino

In striking contrast to Vatican City in many ways is the next smallest sovereign state, the Principality of Monaco. With an area of 370 acres, it lies near the French-Italian border on the Mediterranean. It is the only one of the world's pygmy states that possesses a seacoast. Its "navy" is the yacht of the reigning prince. The revenue of the principality is derived mainly from taxes on the gaming tables of Monte Carlo, a town of less than two thousand population at the base of the promontory from which the palace overlooks the sea. Except for the water boundary, the principality is entirely surrounded by French territory.

Another sovereign state, which like the Vatican is surrounded by Italy, is the republic of San Marino. A 14th-century stronghold atop Mount Titanus extended

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not so rare—off-color to the critical eye, washed out, yellowish green. An aquamarine is a pallid emerald, a brother beryl which has never achieved the desired grassy shade.

For Babylon's market, ancients mined emeralds 3,000 years before Christ. In 1650 B.C., emeralds from mines in Upper Egypt found their way into Mediterranean marts and oriental bazaars; later, Greeks sweated after the gems for the glory of Alexander the Great; and nearsighted Nero wore an emerald monocle to get a bigger thrill from Rome's gladiatorial games.

Since prospectors cannot tell whether one deposit is better than another, miners begin excavations at random. In some mines, the technique consists of loosening blocks of rock from the walls until workmen uncover a nest of emeralds. At Muzo, the gems occur in pockets of calcite veins that traverse a black shale and limestone.

Today, jewelry stores offer bracelets, brooches, and pendants, rings, necklaces and cuff-links, all enriched with emeralds. For a 6-carat stone, the purchaser will pay $2,000; for a 10-carat piece half the size of a dime, $6,000.

Long ago emeralds were brandished against evil spirits as hopefully as swatters are now lifted against flies. Feeling an epileptic fit coming on, the sufferer in ancient times had no better remedy than to reach for an emerald. Anxious lovers watched the stone's color, which was supposed to change with inconstancy. The magic crystals even "cured" eye diseases and snakebites for the superstitious. Powdered emerald was used as a drug as late as the 17th century.

Once a symbol of immortality, today it is the birthstone for May, and guardian-angel gem for June.

Bulletin No. 3, April 24, 1939.

Photograph by J. Baylor Roberts

THE PRINCE OF GEMS DESERVES A ROYAL SETTING

The jeweler uses his best tools and most discriminating skill in creating a setting for the emerald, because of its high value. The devices photographed include a small gas torch, to heat metal to a state of malleability, and special tweezers that lock on the precious strip to prevent dropping it. In order to see clearly his work on the glowing metal, he wears dark glasses. An artist's design for the jewelry he is making is propped up before him—in this case, a platinum brooch to contain two star sapphires, which lie in the small tray (left of center).

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Lapps, The Dwarfs of the Arctic, Have Disregarded Boundaries

WHEN Finnish students early this month offered their services for two to four weeks' voluntary work on Finland's border defenses, it almost went without saying that they referred to boundaries of their country's more southerly parts. In northern Finland, where a number of Lapps make their homes, boundaries have at times been given up in despair. Following their reindeer herds in the quest for fresh pastures, the Lapps wandered innocently across the northern sections of four countries—Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia—with a nonchalance that practically shamed political frontiers off the map. And "Lapland" has no boundaries; it is wherever the Lapps are.

The Lapps' refusal to toe any political boundary lines has even baffled customs collectors, and now no duty at all is collected on the tropical coffee which brings steaming savor to Lapland's domestic diet of reindeer meat and fish.

Models for the dwarfs in Scandinavian sagas, most Lapps are between four and a half and five feet in height, usually stout, and of great muscular strength. Bulky clothing of reindeer skin and fur, and stuffing of dried grass in shoes and gloves, emphasize their stockiness. Probably because most Lapps are bow-legged, they appear top-heavy.

National Types Corresponding to Four Countries of "Lapland"

To watch Lapps in Bossekop, their trading center in northern Norway, is to see a fairy tale come alive. They wear fantastic, colorful clothes, tunics and belts gayly embroidered; white fur shoes; and fur leggings bound in scarlet. Lapp women in layers of fringed shawls carry on their backs wooden cradles in which babies are done up like small mummies.

Close observers can distinguish the bright, animated Russian Lapp, whose eyes twinkle in his brown face, from the apathetic-looking Norwegian Lapp; from the peaceable, law-abiding Swedish Lapp; from the Finnish Lapp, who is quicker to draw the long knife at his belt.

The Lapps are generally conceded to be a Mongoloid people who originated in northeastern Siberia, not far from Lake Baikal. They probably followed the edge of the inland ice as it shrank northward, at the end of the latest Ice Age. They speak a Finno-Ugrian language which they probably adopted more than 2,000 years ago from neighbors who were the forefathers of the present Finns.

Reindeer Hair Is Stuffing for Life Belts

The Lapp population, numbering about 30,000, is made up of Sea, River, and Mountain Lapps. Sea Lapps, who exist chiefly by fishing for salmon, are the most numerous. In sod or wooden huts clustered on desolate Arctic shores, they lead more civilized and settled lives than the Mountain Lapps. River Lapps, dwelling on river banks, while dependent on fish, may also raise reindeer, a few sheep, and perhaps cultivate potatoes and corn.

Mountain Lapps, who style themselves "Free Lapps," lead a nomadic existence, and follow the wanderings of their reindeer herds. A reindeer eats in a day about 27 pounds of white lichen, popularly called reindeer-moss, and since the lichen does not grow into edible pasture again for several years, reindeer constantly must seek new grazing fields (illustration, inside cover).

The nomadic Lapp's welfare is linked inseparably with that of his herd. Rein-

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its domain by purchase until now San Marino's thirty-eight square miles sustain a population of almost 15,000. Less than a score of miles inland from Rimini on the eastern coast, the country is devoted largely to producing wine, raising cattle, and quarrying building stone. It is ruled over by a Grand Council of sixty members, two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. This is one of the very few places where the automobile is banned by law.

Fifth place in smallness is assigned to Andorra, with its 191 square miles in the Pyrenees between France and Spain. It has owed its independence largely to its mountainous character and its inaccessibility. Until recently its only "highways" were mule tracks through narrow mountain passes. Armies found it easier to pass the Pyrenees near the sea ends. Now a good road traverses the country, connecting the French and Spanish frontiers. Andorra's governing Council General of twenty-four members long offered no opposition to the popular practice of smuggling, but opposed summer resort hotels because of the gambling accompaniment.

Note: See also "Vatican City, Treasure House of the Ages," *National Geographic Magazine*, March, 1939; "Andorra—Mountain Museum of Feudal Europe," October, 1933; "Round About Liechtenstein," April, 1927; "France of Sunshine and Flowers," color insert (Monaco), October, 1926; "Flashes of Color Throughout France," color insert (Monaco), November, 1924; and "Our Littlest Ally" (San Marino), August, 1918.

Bulletin No. 4, April 24, 1939.

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE SMALL CITIZENS OF A SMALL STATE CAN "TROOP" IN PEACE

Liechtenstein has been a country without an army for 70 years. The 80 discarded muskets and helmets of the disbanded army make a museum exhibit in the grim old Castle Vaduz, the 10-foot-thick walls of which fit snugly into the mountain landscape above Liechtenstein's Rhine-side agricultural plain. The country's entire educational system (40 schools) serves fewer than many a single American school—1,900 pupils. Nine out of ten of Liechtenstein's inhabitants are Catholic. School children wear the quaint and practical pinafore so popular throughout Europe before the youngest generation began following their elders into uniform.

deer meat—fresh, smoked, or dried—forms his staple article of diet. His winter clothes, blankets, and sometimes his tent are made of reindeer skins. Antlers are carved into household utensils. Bladders are made into bags in which to store cheese and other foods. To foreigners Lapps sell reindeer sinew, used as thread in surgery, and reindeer hair, used as stuffing for life belts.

Ride In Runnerless Sleigh Shaped Like Boat

Most reindeer does are so wild that they have to be lassoed in order to be milked. They yield only a small quantity of milk but it is unusually rich. It is drunk fresh, made into a strong, oily cheese, or distilled into an intoxicating liquor. At least 100 reindeer are necessary to maintain a single family. A wealthy Lapp often possesses a herd of 1,000 or more.

As a beast of burden, the reindeer can travel steadily about ten miles an hour drawing approximately 250 pounds in a "pulka." This Lapp vehicle is a gayly-painted, boat-shaped sleigh without runners, which bumps furiously over the snow. A Lapp brakes with his feet and rides with the single rein tied to his arm to prevent the reindeer running away to join a wild herd. A pulka serves many purposes. Should an angry reindeer attack him, the Lapp up-ends the pulka and uses it as a shield. Caught in a blizzard, he crawls under it as a shelter.

Note: Additional material about Lapland and the Lapps will be found in "Finland: Land of Sky-Blue Lakes," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1938; "Norway, A Land of Stern Reality," July, 1930; "Sweden, Land of White Birch and White Coal," October, 1928; "The Battle-Line of Languages in Western Europe," February, 1923; "The Murman Coast," April, 1919; and "The Races of Europe," December, 1918.

Bulletin No. 5, April 24, 1939.

Photograph by De Cou from Galloway

MR. AND MRS. LAPP GO TO TOWN TO SEE SIGHTS—AND BE SIGHTS

A Lapp family invades Tromsö, Norway, on a sightseeing jaunt; they seem as exotic to the settled little town as the town does to them. Their bright costumes (vivid in a snow setting) have inspired fashions now being shown in New York shops—a white reindeer skin dress, for instance, copied in white terry cloth trimmed with red. Formerly the woman sewed bands on her skirt or her husband's tunic with a needle of reindeer bone and a thread of reindeer sinew. Now she can barter tanned reindeer hide for a sewing machine.

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